



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

The Bee went a courting
My Lady, the fly;
Said the Bee to my Lady,
"For you I would die."

Said sweet Lady Fly,
As she blushed 'neath her wing,
"I love your soft words,
But I hear that you sting."

☞ The *Canadian Honey Producer* bows itself out of existence with the December number—having existed three years. It was well conducted, and leaves many pleasant memories.

☞ The International Convention was held in Brantford last week. We were unable to be present, but our representative, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, took a stenographic report for us, and will write it out in time for our next issue. The new officers are:

President—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.
First Vice Pres.—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.
Secretary—C. F. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills.
Treasurer—Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.
The next meeting will be at Keokuk, Iowa.

☞ The Third Congress of the Central Society of apiarists of Germany was held at Stettin, last September. There was a magnificent exhibition of honey, and a *fete*, which had more than 700 visitors—as we see by the *Bienen Zuechter*.

☞ Dr. Dzierzon, who is now 79 years of age, attended the late Congress of German and Austrian bee-keepers at Ratisbonne, in Bavaria. The Baroness of Berlepsch, Carl Gatter, Prof. Kunnen, of Luxembourg, Baron Ambrozy, and many other distinguished apiarists were also in attendance. This was the 34th annual meeting.

Not the "National."

In the last issue of the *Apiculturist* we find this item:

We see it hinted in some of our exchanges that a National Bee-Keepers' Convention has been held somewhere in the Western States. It must have been a very quiet affair, it seems to us, or more noise would result from it. The *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, which, we believe, is the official organ of the National Convention, has said very little about the meeting, and what it did say was in reference to the fun the local papers made over the whole affair.

Well, who objects to those worthy gentlemen, though few in numbers, meeting in convention once a year to discuss the great problems connected with bee-keeping? No real injury can come from it, and some good may be accomplished. Whether they continue or not to meet, we believe the seasons will be alternately favorable and unfavorable, just the same, during the honey harvest.

Surely, the editor of the *Apiculturist* has been asleep for some months. The Convention he mentions, of which the "local papers made fun," was the "North-western," held at Chicago last October, and a full report of it may be read in the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for Oct. 26, 1889. It is a pity Bro. Alley missed the reading of that report. We have now mailed an extra copy, marked, for his perusal. It was not a "very quiet affair," but a really lively, old-fashioned meeting.

Bro. Alley errs also in his statement that the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* is the "official organ of the National Convention." It is not, and never has been an "official organ" of any Society. It is an *Independent Journal*—independent of persons or cliques!

The *irony* of the last paragraph is harmless—a mere "pleasantry"—for no one else ever thought of such a thing as "the National Bee-Keepers' Convention" (or any other National or International Convention) being a "real injury" to bee-keeping. No one who attends them, or reads their reports, so regards them. Wake up, Bro. Alley, and keep posted.

☞ Some have requested us to print a card on a less number than 100 Honey Almanacs, and we have concluded to accommodate them. We will furnish 25 copies with card printed on the first page, **postpaid**, for \$1.10; 50 copies for \$1.70; 75 copies for \$2.30. President Mason, in his address at Brantford, said:

At least one copy of the Honey Almanac should be in the house of every family in Canada and the United States, and it rests with bee-keepers to see that such is the case.

See prices for more on the next page.

☞ A neat programme of the 20th annual convention of the "International American Bee-Association," at Brantford, was gotten up by Secretary Holtermann. It is a credit to the Society.

Clubs of 5 for \$4.00, to any addresses. Ten for \$7.50, if all are sent at one time.

A Full Crop—Percentages.

Much confusion prevails on account of those who report their crops of honey, misapprehending what constitutes a full crop, or percentages. The *Indiana Farmer* makes these remarks on the subject:

Bee-keepers are interested in knowing what a full yield of honey is. Statistics are usually made up in percentage of a full yield. But confusion always happens when people make statements calculated from different bases.

The common basis is 100 per cent., and this should mean a full yield of whatever the crop may be. One hundred pounds of honey per hive is generally accepted as a full yield, and if this is taken as a standard, then every one interested knows what a 50 or 60 per cent. yield will be.

A number of prominent bee-keepers who have reported the yields for the past season, give them as follows: 32,000 pounds per 300 colonies, or 107 to the average; 20,000 pounds per 350 colonies, average 57 pounds; 5,000 pounds per 68 colonies, average 73½ pounds; 35,000 pounds per 400 colonies, average 87½ pounds; 2,000 pounds per 200 colonies, average 10 pounds; other averages are 10, 26½, 75 and 28 pounds per colony.

☞ We call particular attention to the Fifth Annual Report of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, published in this issue, and invite every bee-keeper to become a member. Send to this office for a Blank and vote for officers. Those now in the office have been re-elected so often that we know they would all like a change. Let us have a *new deal* all around, and perhaps that will put *new life* into the organization. Select those you prefer in the list of members, which will be sent with the Voting Blank; fill it up, and return it to the Manager, with a dollar, and that will make you a member, and pay all dues for the year 1890. The result of the election will be announced in the *BEE JOURNAL* for the second week in February. If you get more than one Voting Blank, please hand one to your neighboring bee-keeper, and get him to join the Union, too.

☞ The *Chicago Herald* published the principal part of our denial of its assertion that comb honey was being manufactured (as found on page 724) without comment! This virtually admitted its error in making the foolish statement—though it had not the manhood to apologize for the blunder.

☞ If any of your numbers of the *BEE JOURNAL* for this year are lost or mislaid, and you desire others to replace them, you should look them over at once and send for them before all our stock is exhausted. They are already getting low on some numbers.

☞ Any of the Political Dollar Weekly Newspapers will be clubbed with our *JOURNAL* at \$1.75 for the two; or with both our *HOME JOURNAL* and *BEE JOURNAL* for \$2.50 for all three papers.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

Death of Mons. H. Hamet.

We have already given a short notice of the death of this distinguished French apiarist, author and editor. The following was written by Mons. G. de Layens, for the *Revue Internationale d'Apiculture*, published by our friend, Mons. Ed. Bertrand, and is translated for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL by friend Chas. Dadant:

The Central Society of bee-culture of France has experienced a great loss. Its Secretary, Mr. Hamet, died on Oct. 6, at the age of 74.

In his youth, Mr. Hamet was a school-teacher who spent his leisure hours with bees. His first teacher, in bee-culture, was Lombard, the well known professor of bee-culture of Paris. Toward 1855 Mr. Hamet settled in Paris, and soon after founded a society under the name of *Société Economique d'Apiculture*. At about the same time, he began to publish the journal *L'Apiculteur*, and to lecture on bee-culture in the elegant school-apiry of the Luxembourg, a building which was unhappily destroyed later, in consequence of improvements undergone by this public garden. There remains yet, in the Luxembourg, a few hives surrounded by trees; and it is there that Mr. Hamet continued his lecturing to his last days.

In 1856 he published a small treatise on bee-culture, and soon after a pamphlet on the amnesia or asphyxy of bees, and a book on bee-culture.

His *Cours Pratique d'Apiculture*, the first edition of which was printed in 1861, is just published for the sixth time. His *Calendrier Apicole et Almanac des Cultivateurs d'abeilles* was the extent of his works; of his last pamphlet a second edition was published.

The first French exhibition of bee-culture took place in Paris in 1859, and since that, thanks to the initiative of Mr. Hamet, it has been followed by a great many others.

A large number of medals were distributed in these exhibitions, the men composing the Board were always selected among the most enlightened practitioners. Such gatherings contributed to spread bee-culture in France.

Mr. Hamet being prejudiced in favor of the hives having fixed combs for rural bee-keeping, drew to himself a large number of bee-keepers of the country, who were, on that account, more numerous than other bee-keepers in the meetings. In spite of such drawbacks, movable-comb hives have at last been adopted by bee-keepers in France, and at the "*Concours Regional of Chartres*," in 1885, Mr. Hamet yielded to the evidence given by Mr. Joly, who is a clever bee-keeper, and owner of 200 colonies.

Mr. Joly, who was a *fixist* (favored immovable combs), is now a *mobillist* (uses movable-comb hives), acknowledges that he was backward; that, when growing old, he has recognized the merits of the movable-comb hive; that he obtains from this hive larger profits; and that, in his opinion, it ought to be preferred.... Mr. Hamet, resuming what was said, closed his speech by saying that we should work to get strong population in the hives, and adopt the movable-comb hive, which seems to give the best results, for he, too, like Mr. Joly, rallies to this method, etc. *Bulletin de la Société d'Envers Loir*, 1885.

Mr. Hamet was a little rough in his manners, and we could notice it occasionally in his journal; but I cannot forget that he was my first teacher; that, but for him, I would

never, probably, have engaged in bee-culture, and that, during an intercourse of 20 years (or more) he acted kindly and obligingly by lending me the books, in his large library, on bee-culture. It was in his apiry of Mendon that I hived my first swarm. All these reminiscences cause me to regret not to have shaken hands with him for the last time.—G. DE LAYENS.

Hoarseness and Chilblains.

Among the many uses to which honey may be effectively applied, are the following, which doubtless will be very acceptable at this season of the year, in many families where the BEE JOURNAL is a regular weekly visitor:

HOARSENESS.—Wrap a large lemon in a piece of wet, raw cotton, cover with hot ashes and roast; when done, squeeze out the juice and mix with honey. Dose, one table-spoonful every hour.

CHILBLAINS.—Make an ointment of tincture of catechu, 2 fluid ounces; honey, 1½ ounces; water, 7 ounces. Mix well and apply at night.

Langstroth Revised.

The following notice of this book is translated from *L'Apicoltore*, an Italian monthly published at Milan, Italy, and edited by our friend, Alphonso Visconti de Saliceto, with whom we had an interesting visit ten years ago. He says:

I owe to the kindness of my dear friend, Chas. Dadant, the worthy present of the above work.

The old edition of "The Hive and Honey-Bee," which I own, and of which I gave, some years ago, a summary, in the *Apicoltore*, was written in 1859. Mr. Langstroth, being unable to revise it, on account of old age and sickness, intrusted the revision of this classic work to Messrs. Dadant.

The book is now at the altitude of the most recent knowledge in bee-culture. It contains 521 pages of text; the old edition had but 387 pages. It is illustrated with 199 very fine engravings, and magnificent pictures of Messrs. Langstroth, Huber, Dzierzon, Cheshire, Root, Cowan, Mehring, Hruschka, Bertrand, Cook, Newman and Swammerdam.

Messrs. Dadant having manifested the desire to use some of the engravings which have been published, from time to time, in our journals, our society willingly granted their request.

Messrs. Dadant give us the hope that they will soon write for the world, in the French language, this valuable book, which will then be read and easily and fully understood by all our fellow bee-keepers.

We will publish, in the *Apicoltore*, a summary of what will seem, to us, new, or confirming the experience of others on facts already known, but not yet accepted as truth by all. DR. ANGELO DUBINI.
Cassano Magnano, Italy.

Every one who has read of the disastrous fire at Lynn, Mass., will scrutinize with interest the pictures in *Frank Leslie's Weekly*. The strong, manly face of Henry M. Stanley, which is represented, speaks of the energy that has accomplished so much, while that of Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens is most attractive in its beauty. Other subjects give the paper its usual interest.

Honey Almanac.

This Honey Almanac places in the hands of bee-keepers a powerful lever to revolutionize public sentiment, and create a market for honey, by making a demand for it in every locality in America.

Each alternate page is an illustrated calendar for the month—making a complete Almanac for the year 1890.

Here is what is said of it by those who have seen the Honey Almanac:

The Honey Almanac is an excellent aid, a novel idea.... We can recommend the Almanac to our friends.—*Canadian Honey Producer*.

The author has really done a good thing for bee-keepers in publishing a work giving so much information of value to the general public concerning the various uses of honey. We know of no better way to get up a home market for the sale of honey than can be done by purchasing at least 100 copies of the Honey Almanac and distributing them gratis as far as they will go in the neighborhood, where one desires to find a sale for his honey. It is not possible for the bee-keeper to find a cheaper way to advertise his goods. The price of the Almanac is so low that every bee-keeper in the land can afford to purchase a thousand or more copies and scatter them far and wide. Take hold, friends, help Brother Newman out, and at the same time help yourselves.—*American Apiculturist*.

Its 32 pages are filled with interesting facts, figures and suggestions concerning the uses of Honey for Food, Beverages, Cooking, Medicines, Cosmetics, Vinegar, etc. Also, its effects on the human system are tersely noted; a brief refutation is given of the Wiley lie about manufactured comb honey; a short dissertation sets forth the mission of bees in fertilizing the flowers, and increasing the fruit product. Instead of being an injury to fruit, bees are the fruit-growers' best friends.

Prices:—25 copies for \$1.00; 50 copies for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50; 500 copies for \$10.00; 1,000 copies for \$15.00, delivered at the freight or express office here. The bee-keeper's Card will be printed upon the first page, without extra cost, when 25 or more are ordered at one time. Postage, 40 cents per 100 extra. All orders can now be filled as soon as received.

Convention Notices.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Burlington, Vt., on Jan. 22, 1890. J. H. LARABEE, Sec.

The Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the Supervisors' Room of the Court House, at Rockford, Ill., on Dec. 17 and 18, 1889. D. A. FULLER, Sec.

The Cedar Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next semi-annual meeting at the office of Jerry Mosher, Waterloo, Iowa, on December 18 and 19, 1889. All interested in bees and honey are cordially invited to be present. J. J. OWENS, Sec.

The 24th annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held at Lansing, Mich., in the Capitol Building, on Dec. 26 and 27, 1889. At that time nearly all railroads sell half fare tickets; a few railroads charge one-and-one-third fare for the round trip. Reduced hotel rates will be given at the Hudson House. All are cordially invited. H. D. CUTTING, Sec.

The bee-keepers of Huron and Tuscola Counties will hold a joint meeting on Dec. 18, 1889, in the Union House, Concordia Hall, at Sebawing, Huron Co., Mich. All interested are cordially invited to attend, and make this, the first meeting, a great success. There will be topics of interest to all discussed. JOHN G. KNUDINGER, Cor. Sec.

QUERIES REPLIES.

Proper Width and Material for Separators.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 675.—1. What width of separators would you advise for sections $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches? 2. Of what material should they be made?—Iowa.

I do not use separators.—M. MAHIN.

1. Three and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. 2. Wood.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. I prefer tin.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. Of wood.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. I prefer tin.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. Some prefer wood; I prefer tin.—A. B. MASON.

1. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. Wood has worked very satisfactorily with me.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. As wide as the sections, viz: $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 2. Wood, planed smooth.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. Three inches. 2. Basswood or poplar—very white wood.—A. J. COOK.

1. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. If nailed on, tin; if loose, wood.—C. C. MILLER.

I never used separators, for my local trade does not demand them. If I did, I should prefer tin.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. 2. Wood or tin, plain, no holes through them, nor corners, angles, or other costly theories, that are of no practical use.—JAS. HEDDON.

1. I use $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tin separators. 2. I have seen them made of wood, which worked nicely. The kind would depend, with me, largely upon the price.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. There should be room both at the top and bottom of the separator for the free ingress of the bees—say $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. 2. White poplar makes a good separator; but tin is perhaps the cheapest in the end.—WILL M. BARNUM.

1. Allow about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the top and at the bottom of each separator. 2. I have used both tin and wood, but I find tin the easiest to manipulate, and so I use it. I do not think that any difference in results will be found, whichever is used.—J. E. POND.

1. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. I have used many tin separators, and they work well; but wood is so much cheaper, and works just as well, that I prefer the wood. I prefer some hard wood to basswood. I have had basswood separators eaten $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch down from the edge.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. Separators should be made as wide as the section is high. There is not space here to give the reason, but it will be forthcoming. 2. I believe that wood makes by far the best separator. Yellow poplar is the best wood, and should be sawed, not sliced, into separators.—G. L. TINKER.

The separators that I use in my section-cases are made of Coke tin, and are cut $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide; this leaves ample openings at the tops and bottoms of the sections for the bees to pass freely, and yet it is close enough to prevent the combs from being bulged. I prefer tin, because it is thin, and takes up less room than any other material fit for separators.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. Tin is generally preferred, but wood has some advantages; and some apiarists like it as well as tin—others prefer it.—THE EDITOR.

Having Combs Built, or Buying Foundation.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 676.—In changing from the producing of comb to extracted honey, is it best to have the bees (weak colonies) build their combs, or buy foundation?—Ark.

Buy comb foundation.—M. MAHIN.

Buy foundation.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I would use foundation.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I should use foundation.—EUGENE SECOR.

Buy foundation.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

I think that I should buy foundation.—C. C. MILLER.

I should prefer to buy foundation.—H. D. CUTTING.

I should prefer to use foundation.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I would advise the use of full sheets of foundation. It is the cheapest in the end.—WILL M. BARNUM.

I would buy foundation; then I would have light combs, that would not color white honey.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Buy combs, if you can, and if not, get foundation, by all means.—JAMES HEDDON.

I would buy foundation, every time, even if I had to borrow the money to do so.—C. H. DIBBERN.

I prefer foundation; though in some cases it pays to have bees build combs. For extracting, wired combs are very excellent. To obtain these, we must have foundation.—A. J. COOK.

I would not try to produce comb honey with weak colonies. The bee-keeper's golden rule, "Keep all colonies strong," is especially valuable in producing comb honey.—A. B. MASON.

If the bee-keeper is prompt, diligent, painstaking, persevering, accurate, skillful and level headed, buy foundation. If he is not all these things, he would better not have the bees.—J. M. SHUCK.

According as the bee-keeper could afford. I would prefer the frames half filled with foundation, but full sheets may be used to great advantage between old brood-combs, if straight.—G. L. TINKER.

Use comb foundation, by all means. In my locality, to set the bees to building their combs in the surplus cases, with a view to obtain combs for extracting, would be the worst sort of management. The foundation will pay 200 per cent. on the investment, the first season.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I find the best results from the use of foundation; and then again, complete control is had by its use, both in the matter of getting straight combs, and all-worker cells if desired. There is a difference of opinion, however, on the subject, and localities may be the cause.—J. E. POND.

By all means give them comb foundation. Weak colonies are very poor to depend on for building comb.—THE EDITOR.

Essays on Extracted Honey.

We offer Cash PRIZES for the best essays on "Extracted Honey," each essay not to exceed 2,000 words in length, and must be received at this office before Jan. 1, 1890. The first prize is \$5.00; the second, \$3.00; and the third, \$2.00. All essays received on this offer will become the property of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and is open for competition to its subscribers only.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEE-ESCAPE.

Description of a Simple and Effective Bee-Escape.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY C. H. DIBBERN.

The engraving is that of the underside of a solid honey-board, with bee-spaces to match the hive and supers. The illustration tells the story, and any intelligent bee-keeper could make it without further explanation. The cones are double, and fit in the bee-space on the underside, presumably $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, though I have them for a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space.

They are easily made of green wire-cloth, by shaping them with the fingers over a wooden form. It is surprising how nicely a piece of green wire-cloth can be shaped over a block!

A little explanation may be necessary to enable any one to make it. The dots are holes $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch through the board, and the board itself may be of any thickness. The outside cone is just enough larger to easily admit of a bee running around it. Now when this escape board is placed with the cones fitting nicely in the bee-space under it, above the hive or case of sections, and the full case of sections and full of bees is placed on it, they will at once find themselves comparatively cut off from the queen and brood-combs, and become greatly excited. Of course they readily find the holes, and down they go, and out at the escape into the hive.

Should any try to return after passing out of the inner cone, they will be very likely to run around it, and out of the outer one. The exit from these cones is just large enough to nicely allow a bee to pass out, but as the wire in the edge of the cone points outward, it is not so easy for a bee to return; but should one occasionally get into the outer cone, it would very likely take the passage around the inner cone, and out again into the hive.

Suppose, however, that a very few bees should regain the super—they would soon find themselves rather lonesome, and be glad to rejoin the great company below.

Of course the form of this escape can be varied; for instance, the holes may be cut in the middle, or any other part of the board. The form of the wire-cloth cones can also be changed, to make two or more outlets. It could also be changed to the form of a star, and placed over one hole in the center,

with the escapes at the points of the star, and it could be made double or triple. The principle however remains the same, viz: a horizontal escape in the bee-space under the board. I know that this escape will work perfectly, and it would be difficult to get up anything cheaper.

The cones can be made for a cent each, and I do not figure the boards anything, as they are worth all they cost, for an inner cover. The cones are tacked on with a few 2-ounce tacks, and can readily be removed in a moment. I have another use for this board, however, when the cones are removed. I use just such a board with one or two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch holes to place under supers of finished sections. This allows some bees to remain with the honey, to protect it from moth, and care for it, till it is thoroughly ripened on the hive. This board is to protect the honey from getting soiled from the bees below, that constantly travel over the dark brood-combs.

I have been working with bee-escapes of various kinds during the last season. Mr. John S. Reese, of Winchester, Ky., first called my attention to his bee-escape, and I was greatly pleased with the idea.

Now I want to say right here, that to Mr. Reese belongs the honor of inventing the first practical bee-escape, and but for his invention mine would never have been thought of. I would not detract one iota from the credit so justly due him, for bringing out, and donating, his invention to the public.

I soon discovered, however, that his escape was not perfect, on account of bees clustering and building comb in the space required for the tube under the board. Mr. Reese has obviated this in a measure, by removing a section from the super of empty sections under it, and running the cone into it temporarily. Of course, it must be removed before much comb is built, and the empty section returned, which is not so easily done when the super is full of bees; and the T supports have a disagreeable way of not letting the section slip below the upper ridge of the T. Then, too, when the last case is removed, Mr. R. again uses the rim of a super only under the escape-board. This, even in cool weather, after honey has ceased coming in, does not prevent the bees clustering there, as found out this fall.

While I was trying to overcome the foregoing objections in Mr. R.'s bee-escape, I became convinced that in order to make a perfect escape, I must abandon the vertical principle, and adopt a horizontal one. I tried to use a common slatted honey-board, by covering partly with rubber-cloth, but

I soon abandoned it. I next made a wire-cloth arrangement the size and thickness of a honey-board, with V-shaped escapes between the cloth. This worked all right, but was expensive, and objectionable in many ways.

Somehow I knew that I had the right (horizontal) principle, and that there must be no space under the escape. Lately I wrote to Mr. Reese, who made some well-grounded objections to this wire-cloth escape, but thought it would work. I was not satisfied with it myself, and felt that something more simple could be invented. With these thoughts on my mind, I went to bed, and after a short sleep, I awoke, and again commenced thinking of bee-escapes. Then thinking



The Dibbern Bee-Escape.

of my honey-protector, and my horizontal cones, I put the two together, and instantly almost exclaimed "Eureka!" I had found it. The next morning I hastily made the wire-cloth cones, and attached them to the honey-protector board, and I had a perfect bee-escape—just the thing I wanted!

There is no patent on this bee-escape, and I now give it to the beekeepers of the world. If Mr. Heddon has as good one, he can keep it as a great secret. The one here described is all that can be desired. I want beekeepers to give it a fair trial, and if it is not the simplest, best and cheapest thing out, they are at liberty to invent a better one. I consider this the best thing that I ever invented. If it will lessen the cares, and labor, of our favorite pursuit—bee-keeping—I will feel well repaid.

Milan, Ills.

Hints to Beginners.

The truth which every beginner should learn, and one that should stand out with great prominence is, that a large force of bees will do a large amount of work, and that said force should be on hand just when the labor or honey harvest is on hand. Failing to have the workers on hand at this time, means a failure to secure very much of a harvest of honey. Therefore every effort should be made to secure a large stock of working bees at the time, or times, when the flowers yield the most honey, or when the plants are in bloom, which usually gives the surplus crop.—*American Rural Home.*

ILLINOIS.

Report of the Union Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY J. M. HAMBAUGH.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Association met at the Court House in Mt. Sterling, Ills., at 10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1889, and quite a number of prominent bee-keepers were present, and lent much eclat to the occasion.

In the absence of President Ogle, ex-President S. N. Black, of Clayton, was persuaded to officiate. The first half day's meeting was somewhat informal, and social discourse upon sundry topics was freely indulged in. The Secretary read an essay from W. J. Cullinan, of Quincy, entitled, "Increase and Its Control," which was discussed as follows:

Mr. C. P. Dadant said that increase will never be fully under control. It was somewhat against nature.

Mr. Black—By introducing a queen to a parent colony, immediately after a swarm is cast, would prevent further increase.

Mr. Hambaugh asked for a remedy, to cause bees to work in the sections.

Mr. Smith puts on supers at the very first indications of a honey-flow, before the cells are drawn and become white.

Mr. Dadant does not advocate restricting the queen, but should have unrestrained privileges to either sections or combs.

Mr. Smith said that there was some features not thoroughly understood with regard to bees being in a normal condition. They should have plenty of nurse-bees, comb-builders, and honey-gatherers.

Mr. Dadant said that comb-building was under the control of the bees, and that bees would become gatherers much sooner in life than 21 days, as asserted by Mr. Smith.

Treasurer J. G. Smith reported \$7.25 in the treasury, and it being sufficient to meet contingent expenses, no extra charges will be made against the members. The old roll of members having been misplaced, a new list was ordered made. As there was no further business, the "Query-Box" was opened.

ITALIAN BEES VS. BLACKS.

"How do Italian bees surpass the blacks?"

Mr. Dadant—Black bees will starve at times when Italians will prosper, and the latter are superior in every way.

Mr. Smith corroborated Mr. Dadant's statement, and also stated that the

Italians will supersede their imperfect queens more readily than the blacks.

Mr. Black's choice would be pure Italians, but said that hybrids are better to work in the sections than the blacks.

Mr. Wallace had been breeding Italians for 18 years, and would not have blacks as a gift. He never had any trouble with moth, except in queenless colonies.

Mr. Dunbar sent for an Italian queen; she was beautiful in appearance, but her progeny were lazy and not satisfactory. Some of the hybrids reared from her were good, but not equal to some of his blacks.

Mr. Dadant—There is nothing perfect in this world, and this is an exception, and, as a rule, they are otherwise.

The Secretary said that blacks were more disposed to rob and fight than Italians; he has kept a book record of his home apiary for a number of years, where he has had pure Italians, blacks, and their crosses, and finds by actual observation, that the Italians and hybrids produce from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ more honey than the blacks, and the pure Italians lead both. They will defend against robbers much better, and supersede their imperfect queens much more readily.

SPACE BETWEEN THE SUPER AND HIVE.

"What space, if any, is best between the super and the hive?"

Mr. Smith said $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. He uses a wedge to hold sections to place against the outer case.

Mr. Dadant—For comb honey, I would use the Foster case, with clamp.

The Secretary uses $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch space between the supers and brood-frames.

SOWING ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

"Will it pay to sow Alsike clover seed?"

Mr. Wallace sowed some last year, and is much pleased with it. His bees just swarmed on it—he found 20 on it, to one of red clover. The honey granulates sooner than other honey. The hay is good, but the yield is not so large as red clover. The seed yield is equal to that of the red.

The Secretary said that it will pay to sow it; the hay is fine, and less inclined to chaff and dust. His experience was that it is hard to cut with a mower.

Mr. Dadant tried it 18 years ago; sowed it alone, and it fell down badly. He has not tried it since, but believes it to be meritorious.

Mr. Black sowed some two years ago, and got a good stand. He cut it with wheat stubble. Cattle ate it splendidly. Off of 20 acres he sold

\$150 worth of baled hay. The yield of seed was good.

SECTIONS WITH FOUR BEE-SPACES.

"Are sections with bee-spaces on all four sides an advantage?"

Mr. Dadant had tried them and found that the bees take to them more readily. They are more in accordance with nature, and more accessible in cold weather. They are better ventilated, and bees are not separated so much.

The Secretary had never tried them, but said that they are certainly more in accordance with nature. We should cater to the bees' nature and habits as nearly as we can.

Mr. Smith had not tried them, but doubted if the bees would attach the honey so well to the sides of the sections.

Mr. Dadant—They attach the honey to the sides of the sections better than in the closed-side sections, but they cannot be glassed so well.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

"Which is the best method of introducing queens?"

Mr. Wallace, after removing the old queen, puts the queen to be introduced into a wire cage, usually allowing her to remain caged for 48 hours in the old hive, before releasing. He also drops honey on the queen before releasing her.

Mr. Dadant cages the queen 48 hours, and lets the bees release her by gnawing the comb with which he closes one end of the cage. He has also used advantageously sweet water scented with peppermint, to sprinkle them.

COMB HONEY VS. EXTRACTED.

"Is there any logical reason why comb honey should receive a preference over extracted honey, as regards taste, desirability, etc.? If so, what is it?"

Mr. Wallace said that it was more in looks than taste.

Mr. Dadant—Extracting may cause it to lose its essential oils to some extent, and it will granulate sooner than that in the comb. It is prejudice more than any logical cause. We must cultivate more of a demand for it.

Mr. Black said that the question was intended for him personally, as he claims to detect a material difference in taste. He also claims that looks go far towards governing the taste, and also that the comb is good for the digestive organs.

The Secretary said that the question was his, but nothing personal was intended. He simply wished to know the cause of so many objections to extracted honey. He has had much experience in selling extracted honey,

and knows many of the objections to be groundless. He takes exceptions to Mr. Black's ideas that the wax in comb honey is health-giving, but held that, on the contrary, it was detrimental to the health. He believed that when bees are disturbed, they are liable to emit some of the venom from the sting upon the combs, which probably explains why so many realize gripping pains after eating comb honey. This is avoided in extracted honey. He thinks that one cause of prejudice is due to the old methods of "straining" honey through a sack, in connection with dead bees, old, dirty combs, pollen, etc., giving the honey a very unpleasant, rank taste, and which is still confounded with our wholesome extracted honey.

Mr. Black—That does not tally with my methods. We did not get *our* strained honey that way. We excluded the pollen and dead bees.

Mr. Frank said that it made no difference to him, so that he got the honey. He gave the preference to the extracted, as he could put it on both sides of his bread.

WEIGHT AND MIXING OF HONEY.

"Does all honey that is pure, weigh the same, and will it mix?"

The Secretary said that Spanish-needle honey will weigh one pound more per gallon than clover honey.

Mr. Dadant—I cannot mix thick honey, except by warming. Fall honey will weigh more than spring honey. Any good, cured honey will weigh 11 pounds per gallon, and none over 12 pounds. Linden honey is not so readily cured as other honey.

The Secretary had some experience in mixing honey, and it can only be done by heating it quite hot. He had mixed some rank linden honey with fall honey, and it made a very salable honey.

GETTING THE BEST RESULTS.

"How shall we get the best results from our bees in a financial point of view?"

Mr. Smith—Work the queen for strong colonies. Early feeding should be practiced to start the queen to laying, in order to be ready for the first honey-flow.

Mr. Dadant—I would avoid rearing drones as much as possible, as they are consumers, and not producers. I would rear drones from such colonies as would be suitable crosses for queens, and prevent others. One colony properly supplied with drone-comb will rear sufficient drones for an apiary.

The Secretary—No man can prevent bees from rearing drones, entirely. I have frequently noticed drone-brood in worker-cells.

Mr. Dadant—If Mr. Hambaugh had measured the cells of foundation, that had a streak of drone-brood, he would find that they had been stretched to drone size, and that these stretched cells were always near the top of the comb.

Mr. Wallace—Drones in worker-cells are much smaller than normal drones, and I would dispense with them, if possible.

Mr. James—An average of from 50 to 100 drones per colony is sufficient.

The Secretary—The prime factors in honey-production is a good queen, and a hive that you can expand or contract to suit her requirements. We must be able to give the queen room, that no time may be lost in egg-laying; and we must also have all the surplus cases at hand, that we may give the bees plenty of room before they are seized with the swarming fever; we must be able to expand the size of the surplus apartment to the requirements of the large army of workers, to keep the bees at home and at work. We must also be ready to quickly remove all honey from the surplus receptacles, as soon as we know that the honey is cured and ready, and not allow the hives to become glutted with honey, as this is liable to bring about the swarming fever. I use alcohol barrels in which to store honey, and a dry room. I never put honey in a cellar.

Mr. Dadant—Sell in a local market, and keep up fair prices. Sell by sample, but do not begin too early in the season. We must not crowd the market. When shipping comb honey, put heavy paper in the bottom of the crates. For extracted honey, use tin cans, neatly labeled, and make every package as inviting and presentable as possible.

Mr. Thornton—When country stores refuse to buy, leave your honey on commission.

Mr. Black—Each bee-keeper must adapt his business to his surroundings; study his local market, and by all means drive a good local trade. The amount of business done depends upon the ability of the man to sell.

LAYING IN QUEEN-CELLS.

"Does a queen ever lay eggs in queen-cells?"

Mr. Dadant—I think not; their antipathy against other queens leads to that conclusion.

Mr. Wallace—I think that they do.

Mr. Smith had seen eggs in old queen-cells, and their position would indicate that the queen had laid them there.

The Secretary has doubts as to the queen ever laying the egg in the queen-cell, owing to their antagonism toward each other.

Mr. Dadant thought it probable that the eggs had been placed there by the workers.

Mr. Thornton—I think that the queen lays in the queen-cells, the same as in other cells.

Mr. Black was of the opinion that the queen sometimes lays the egg in the queen-cell, and at other times the cell is built around the egg by the workers.

Mr. Wallace said that the queen lays the egg in the queen-cell.

Mr. Dadant—If we admit that the queen lays the egg in a queen-cell, and knows the sex of the egg, then she is different from anything in the animal kingdom. If she does not know the sex (and size of cell governs the sex), then the egg would hatch a drone.

DIFFERENCE IN YIELDS OF HONEY.

"What is the difference in the yields between comb and extracted honey, when the apiarist furnishes foundation for comb honey, and dry combs for extracted honey?"

The answers were as follows: The Secretary—Double the amount; Mr. Wallace—A trifle more; Mr. Thornton—Twenty per cent. more; Mr. Williams—No more; Mr. Dunbar—Fifty per cent. more; and Messrs. Smith and Black—A trifle more.

QUESTIONS ON DRONES.

"Will bees admit drones from other hives, when they are not queenless?"

The prevailing opinion was that they would during a honey-flow, but not during a dearth.

"Are drones from virgin queens of the same value as from fertile queens? Are drones from laying workers capable of fertilizing queens?"

Mr. Dadant—According to Mr. Cheshire, their organs are fully developed, though they be from an unfertile queen, or laying worker.

Mr. Wallace—They are "no good," in my estimation.

WHAT IS ROYAL JELLY?

"What is the food, or in other words, the royal jelly upon which young queens are fed during the larval state?"

Mr. Dadant then read from Mr. Cheshire's writings upon this subject.

Mr. Wallace once cut out a section of comb with eggs, and put it into a hive with a swarm of bees, and shut them up for three days, at the end of which he found queen-cells filled with royal jelly, and he knew that they had no possible chance to gather it from the outside.

SPRAYING FRUIT-TREES.

At Mr. Smith's suggestion, it was decided that the association be authorized to petition the State Horticultural

Society, to prevent as far as it is in their power, the spraying of fruit-trees with Paris green or other deadly poisons, when they are in bloom. Mr. Dadant said that it should become a legislative topic.

The annual election of officers next being in order, the following was the result:

President, S. N. Black, of Clayton, Ills.; Vice-President, C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton; Secretary, Daniel Shank, of Clayton; and Treasurer, G. W. Williams, of Buckhorn.

It was decided that the next meeting be called at the option of the executive committee, in October or November, 1890, and that the Secretary be instructed to secure badges to be worn at the next meeting.

Messrs. Dadant and Hambaugh were appointed as delegates to the International Convention at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on Dec. 4 to 6, 1889.

At the suggestion of the President, the members gave their report for the season of 1889, as follows, the last three names being visitors:

	No. colonies.	Lbs. honey.
J. A. Thornton	250	14,000
J. M. Hambaugh	240	15,000
T. S. Wallace	130	3,500
Chas. Dadant & Son	450	45,000
J. G. Smith	13	300
Jos. Dunbar	34	1,200
G. W. James	18	200
G. W. Williams	19	800
Daniel Shank	19	500
S. N. Black	60	1,200
John H. Hambaugh	20	600
E. S. Frank	9	125
D. W. Miller	4	100

Total.....1,266.....82,525

The convention then adjourned *sine die*. J. M. HAMBAUGH, Sec.

CAGES.

A Queen-Cage for Shipping and Introducing.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY E. L. PRATT.

I have sent away quite a number of samples of the queen-cage that I am trying to make perfect. All who have received them commend it very highly. Mr. G. M. Doolittle calls it the "perfection cage."

It is a simple block, 1½x4 inches, containing three one-inch holes ½ inch from each other, and from the edges of the block. These are connected with a ⅜-inch hole, so as to form a passage-way through the one-inch holes, and make an exit for the queen and attendants, while introducing; when, by simply removing a small cork, the deed is done, as the bees will soon remove the candy in the en-

trance of the cage, and the queen is introduced without any fussing or trouble.

The first inch hole is the air space which is covered with a small piece of wire-cloth; the second hole is closed tight, so as to give the confined bees a place in which to huddle together in cool weather; and the third hole, which is at the exit end, is filled with candy enough to last a queen and her attendants 20 days or more. The whole thing is then covered with a thin board, and tacked fast, making a neat and perfectly safe little package, in which queens can be sent anywhere with safety in cool or warm weather.

No wrapping or tying is necessary, and the address can be written directly on the smooth surface of the wood. All the cost of the cage and the postage on a queen in it, is about 1½ cents.

I want to get help on perfecting this cage, and will send a sample to any who are interested, with pleasure. Suggestions are solicited from all.

Marlboro, Mass.

[The sample cage sent with the above article is light in weight, commodious and yet substantial. It is desirable that it be criticised freely, and the offer of Bro. Pratt to send a cage to any one interested, for suggestions looking to an improvement, should be accepted.—Ed.]

BEES IN CASES.

The Bee-Escape Board and Its Practical Use.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY FRANK COVERDALE.

On page 739, Mr. Z. T. Hawk rather accuses me of being "fast" in making public my bee-escape board, claiming it to be an invention of Mr. Jno. S. Reese. I do not wish to deprive Mr. Reese of any honor due to him, but the



The Coverdale Bee-Escape.

bee-escape board which I mentioned on page 697, is the fruits of my own study, as I never heard of any way of getting bees out of section-cases while on the hive, nor of any cone for the purpose.

I was not a reader of *Gleanings*, and even if I had been, the cone-case described on page 727, would not have

been satisfactory to me, for, as I understand it, there must always be an empty surplus case with each board, to have the thing right, otherwise, in an ordinary bee-hive, these long screen cones would be very hard to keep in shape; or, in other words, many of them would be mashed out of shape.

In making the cones for my board, cut strips of wire-cloth 1½ inches wide, and as long as the piece you cut it from; on the forming stick mark one side, placing the mark made, even with the end of the screen strip cut out; roll it just once around or over (the large end of it), and cut it just about ¼-inch longer, and in the shape of the letter V—not too pointed at the bottom, just so that it will go nicely around the small end of the forming stick, and a little wider.

Now wrap the top end of the screen around the large end of the stick snugly, take a wire thread long enough to go 4 or 5 times around, and wrap tightly. Take the two ends of the thread between your finger and thumb, and with the other hand twirl the whole thing over and over, until you have it sufficiently tight. Cut off the rough ends, then press it around the middle and lower point, and then bring around the further side of the screen, which will be too much; then with the shears clip off the spare cloth, leaving it wrapped over about (in the center) two meshes, and just a little more than to meet at the point.

Now wrap another wire thread 4 or 5 times around just where the forming stick begins to spread the screen, or a little over one-half inch up from the point, and fasten as you did the first. The base of the cone when finished, should be just large enough so as not to go through the ¾ inch auger hole. In order to make the cone go down nicely, with a sharp knife round out the top edge of the board—it is of importance to have the cones go down level and smooth. One of these cones is all that I have been using in a single board, as I think it sufficient; but if I were to use two, they would not be over one inch apart, and go down between the same to the sections. I think that it is best to have one of these boards for every strong colony in the apiary, as their cost is slight, in comparison with their usefulness and endurance.

As soon as the honey is capped, the board is placed beneath the case, and so on all over the apiary, so it will be seen that I do not have to remove my honey the same day, nor the next—I can take it off at my leisure, even if I should not get at it for a week, when cases fit as they should.

When I wish to remove the boards, the cones are taken out and put into a

basket for the purpose, and the boards put away until again needed. My board will not warp out of shape, for the strips nailed against its outer edge, with a ¼-inch bee-space projecting above the top surface of it, holds it to its place, and it will last as long as will the hives; and it is about the same with the cones, if properly cared for, which is easily done.

This bee-escape board is a very useful implement. I will hereafter describe how I control increase with it, while producing comb honey.

Welton, Iowa.

THE UNION.

The Fifth Report of Its Work, by the General Manager.

It becomes my duty for the fifth time to make a report to the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, of the work done.

The past year has been a glorious one for the Union—one in which its work has been carried to the highest authority in a State (the Supreme Court of Arkansas), and there, by the eloquent arguments of its very able counsel, Judge Williams, of Little Rock, Ark., it has drawn forth a decision in favor of the bees, declaring that the pursuit of bee-keeping is legitimate and honorable—that *bees are not a nuisance!*

We now warn all the "ignorant" and "prejudiced" to keep their hands off—and inform them that *bee-keepers have rights* guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, that all are bound to respect.

The decision of that Supreme Court is a document that will become of great use as a *precedent*. It will be a guide for the rulings of judges—for the information of juries—and for the regulation of those who may dare to interfere with a respectable pursuit by law or otherwise!

The National Bee-Keepers' Union, in this one instance alone, has been of *great benefit to bee-culture*, even though it has received but very poor encouragement and support from bee-keepers in general!

HOW IT APPEARS TO OTHERS.

Speaking of the argument of Judge Williams, Mr. Eugene Secor, a lawyer of Iowa, remarks thus:

The argument of the counsel for the "Bee-Keepers' Union" in the Arkadelphia bee-lawsuit, will be a valuable contribution to the legal literature of bee-keeping.....

Town councils—ignorant sometimes of matters pressed upon their attention by interested and unscrupulous persons—do some very unwise, as well as unlawful, acts; hence the need of just such a precedent as this case will furnish, for the protection of bee-keepers in the future.

Had it not been for the National Bee-Keepers' Union, that furnished the "sinews of war," this case might have gone against us by default.

A case so wisely managed, and so successfully terminated, ought to inspire confidence enough in the Union, that its treasury shall never lack "the needful" to defend every worthy case.

Mr. J. E. Pond, a lawyer of North Attleboro, Mass., gives his opinion of the case in these words:

I have read the exhaustive argument of Judge S. W. Williams with pleasure, and as a lawyer, I wish to say that no court can honestly differ from it or decide against it. When I say "exhaustive," I mean just what I say. It covers the whole ground; the decision in the Clark case must be for the defendant on constitutional law, and local law cannot avoid the Constitution.

Mr. R. McKnight, of Owen Sound, Ont., records his opinion of the Arkadelphia case thus:

That defense is worth a dollar to every bee-keeper in the land. The judgment that followed it, established a precedent of great importance to bee-keepers, and will probably be quoted in the courts, through generations to come.

Mr. C. H. Dibbern philosophizes after this manner:

This decision is of real value to bee-keepers, and is the first case of the kind decided by the Supreme Court of any State. Hereafter people having imaginary grievances against bee-keepers will likely think twice before commencing petty suits. Bee-keepers will hereafter be responsible for the real damage that may be caused by their bees, just like any other property. More than that, no bee-keeper ought to ask.

Mr. Clark, being a poor man, could not have afforded the expense to carry the case to the higher court, and employ first-class legal talent. The management of the Union deserve great credit in this, as in all other cases it has ever taken up—never having lost a case.

The first thing the Union does when a case of any member comes before it, is to determine if the case is a just one. If not, he is advised at once, and a satisfactory settlement is soon made. If he is in the right, he is helped in his defense to the last.

Mr. A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, remarks thus about the Arkadelphia case:

We are not in favor of trades-unions in general, but the Bee-Keepers' Union, under its present able management, we are sure has been productive of good. After we have a few more precedents established like the Arkadelphia case, outside parties will be slow to declare bees a nuisance.

The National Bee-Keepers' Union is unlike "trades-unions." It simply sets up a *defense* when its members are unjustly attacked! It will not defend even a member, unless his cause is just; and attacks growing out of ignorance, jealousy, prejudice, and the like, which threaten the pursuit in general, should always be repulsed vigorously!

The "Union" orders no strikes, and makes no attacks—it simply *defends* the pursuit of bee-keeping, and fights in a moral and legal way, for right, justice and truth!

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Judge Williams argued in a masterly manner, and was sustained by the court, that the power is not given by the Constitution of the United States to prohibit bees by Statute. We have a Constitutional right to keep bees.

Many persons are frightened by the fact that the bees possess a weapon of defense, and thereupon declare them a nuisance. They never stopped to think that the "sting" was provided by Nature for its defense, and to insure the perpetuation of its kind! If an attack is made upon its home, the sting is its only defense—but it is an effective one! When away from its home, it seldom volunteers an attack!

It was asserted by the prosecution, that bees were a nuisance because they were liable to sting children. Judge Williams met it with this unanswerable argument: "It is not true; unless children molest them at their hives, or catch them. But because a domestic insect may sting or hurt under some circumstances, no more makes it a nuisance—*per se*—and liable to prohibition, than the fact that a horse may kick, may run away in the harness and kill a child; or an ox may gore persons with its horns, would make these animals nuisances *per se*."

Cases are numerous where children have been injured, and even killed, by the kick of a horse, by being run over by a cow, the bite of a dog, or the scratching of a cat. The Judge asks, "Shall the keeping of horses and cows be forbidden by an ordinance?" Certainly not! No one would think of such a thing for a moment! Domesticated bees must have an equal chance with all domesticated animals!

ADVANTAGES OF THE DECISION.

A condensed history of this case, together with the argument of the counsel for the Union, and the decision of the Supreme Court, has been printed by the Union, and a copy thereof will be sent to each member for perusal.

These pamphlets have already saved much trouble, and prevented several law-suits. A case in point, and one which illustrates the moral effect of being a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, is as follows:

Rev. Robt. Carver, of Manton, Mich., a member of the Union, wrote to the Manager that he was sued by a jealous neighbor to appear before a prejudiced Justice of the Peace, for maintaining a nuisance. The damage was placed at \$100 for trespassing bees, and threats were made to drive him and his bees out of the village.

The Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union counseled him as to

what to do, and how to proceed; told him to hire a good lawyer, and assured him that the Union would stand by him as long as he was in the right, and defend his rights in a moral as well as a financial way.

The case was called, and an adjournment was made. Mr. Carver retained a lawyer, showed him the letter and documents of the "Union." He read the latter carefully, then went and talked with the opposite attorney, and some of those incensed against the bees. The result was that they were quite willing to compromise the affair. By mutual agreement the suit was dropped, leaving the parties who brought suit to pay all costs.

Mr. Carver writes as follows: "A friend of mine happened in, when several of them were talking about the matter, and he heard the Village Marshal say, that if they went on with the case, they would have all the bee-fraternity to fight, and would have their hands full."

ITS MORAL EFFECT.

This is another triumph for the Union. The moral effect of being a member of an organization for the defense of the pursuit, was that the prosecuting party withdrew from the field and paid all the costs!

Several other cases, similar to the above, might be cited, all serving to illustrate the fact, that belonging to such an organization is of itself not only an honor, but also a power in the defensive! If a jealous or prejudiced neighbor finds that a bee-keeper belongs to a "Union" for the defense of the pursuit, he will think twice before rushing into a lawsuit.

The decision in the Supreme Court of Arkansas will do more to guarantee bee-keepers their *rights*, than anything that has ever been done in America. If the Union never does another thing, and goes out of existence *at once*, that decision will be its "crown of glory," and its generous benediction.

THE "S. W. RICH" LAWSUIT.

This is quite another thing from the Arkadelphia case. Mr. Olmsted sued S. W. Rich for \$1,200 damages for injuries (?) inflicted by the bees upon his person and property, but the jury (from which every person having bees was excluded) gave him but six cents to cover wounded feelings and damaged property!!

This has been appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the lower court affirmed. Whether to carry this case up to the Court of Appeals is the question. If that Court should pass upon the merits of the case, it will be worth the money it will cost, which will be about \$500.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

As this Report will be sent to many not now members, but who should become such, it may be well to say that the entrance fee is \$1.00, and that pays for the dues of any portion of the unexpired current year, ending Dec. 31. Then it costs only \$1.00 for annual dues, which are payable every New Year's day, and must be paid within 6 months, in order to retain membership.

If membership ceases, all claims against former members also cease; and all claims to the protection of the Union are dissolved.

Financial Statement for 1889.

Balance as per last Report.....	\$279.38
Fees from 315 members for 1889	315.00
Donations	3.70
	\$598.08
DISBURSEMENTS	\$236.40
Balance, Dec. 2, 1889	\$361.68

LIABILITIES.—Bonds are given for the costs in the Rich lawsuit. These, with the amount necessary to carry up the appeal, if it is passed upon by the "Court of Appeals," will probably amount to \$600.00, or more.

The Union has also engaged attorneys for the defense of several other cases, the costs for which will have to be paid when they come up for trial—so we shall have use for all the money on hand and the dues for the next year—as the cases come up for trial.

DUES AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It now becomes my duty to call for \$1.00 for the coming year, as dues from each member. A Blank will be sent to be used for that purpose; and also a Voting Blank. Fill up all the blanks, and send to the Manager with a postal note or money order for \$1.00 in the enclosed envelope. It must be received by Feb. 1, 1890, or the vote will be lost.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

If the Union is to continue its good work, it must be supported both by the financial as well as moral influence of all the apiarists of America.

The General Manager has labored incessantly, without the hope of reward, except such as comes from a consciousness of having done his full duty, and now is fully prepared to welcome his successor, when elected. His energies have been given in unstinted measure for the defense of the pursuit, and it is a pleasure to know that his labors are appreciated so far as words go—but it takes money to obtain "decisions of law," and lift up a standard in defense of the pursuit.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN, *Manager.*

925 West Madison Street, -- CHICAGO, ILL.

A GOOD TEST.

The Honey Almanac Creating a Market for Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY REV. STEPHEN ROESE.

To bee-keepers the Honey Almanac is well worth all that it costs them, and I think that all who live to see another honey season, will feel the need of a double portion of those grand little helps in honey sales. I, for one, will want a full 1,000, I think, to sow broadcast over the land. They will accomplish the object in view—the ready sale of our honey; and, besides, inform the public in regard to its various uses in the kitchen as food, and in the nursery as medicine; and, what is more, it will remove a prejudice which has hitherto planted itself as a monstrous battery to keep at a distance from mankind, their family friend and God-given blessing—honey.

It is very strange that the want of such a "leader" among the many thousands of bees-keepers of the land has not been felt before. With my small lot of Honey Almanacs, I have begun experimenting. Wherever I intend to sell honey, I send them out as an "advance guard," to open the way, and this "advance guard" is marching on unmolested; and good reason and judgment will not suffer it to be ordered to turn about.

One year ago I went to St. Paul with some comb honey, and 200 pounds of extracted. The comb honey I sold, but the extracted no one wanted, so I left it with commission men until last May, when I had it shipped back again, without selling one pound, and used it in feeding bees. Of late, since I got the Honey Almanacs, I went to that city again, with some comb honey and only one gallon can of extracted, which I begged the groceryman to purchase on time. Seeing he had jelly tumblers for sale, I told him to fill them with honey, and put them on the counter, and if they were not sold when I returned, I would take the honey back, and pay for the tumblers—which he agreed to.

I left a Honey Almanac, and in less than a week he wrote to me, saying that the honey was all sold, and to send more at once—a case of 2 tin cans (60 pounds each), and some Honey Almanacs also, which I did, and sent him three cases instead of one, prepaying the freight, and stating that he need not purchase the two cases not ordered, but to please store them for safe keeping until I went to St. Paul.

To my daughter residing in another town, I sent one copy of the Honey

Almanac, and after letting a neighbor read it, she ordered 100 pounds of extracted honey, and I had hardly received her letter, acknowledging the receipt of the honey, when she wrote back, "The honey goes like hot-cakes. It is all gone, but don't send me any more honey in 60-pound tin cans, as it is too much trouble to weigh it out. Send me 200 pounds more, immediately, in 12-pound tin cans. Nearly every family wants at least that much. The people are coming with horses and buggies from far off, to my door, and call for honey."

Those "little, big levers" (Almanacs) have helped me wonderfully in the almost discouraging work before me, of selling my honey.

Although times are hard, money is scarce, and bee-keepers should economize and save expenses in directions uncalled for, yet a few dollars invested in Honey Almanacs, will bring its interest annually in gold. What brought the riches to the patent-medicine institutions, such as Drs. Payne, Ayer, Schenk, World's Dispensary, and others? Advertising! If their advertising mediums—their Almanacs—were able to accomplish such ends, what may be looked for in the near future from the Honey Almanac, having such a broad field, and sure foundation to work upon?

Patent-medicine almanacs have only here and there a few feeble testimonies to work with, but the Honey Almanac has truth for its basis and foundation, and the most learned and scientific men of the nation to bear testimony in its favor, and back it, too, wherever it goes. The Bee-Keepers' Union stands ready, as a protecting friend, for all who will seek shelter under the shadow of its wings, to ward off the fiery darts of all enemies of this honest industry, and the dollar spent in this direction is equally well invested as in the Honey Almanac, and only old-fogy bee-keepers will sit with their hands folded, growling about hard times, and wishing and praying for better prices, and more ready sale of their honey; but wishing and praying, without a manly act, and a disposition to keep pace with the bee-keeping body, is like a locomotive without the moving power. Life is motion, and nature, in its onward course, teaches mankind the great lesson that a Stand-still has corruption in store, and decay in its bosom.

Maiden Rock, Wis.

☞ We always extend the term of renewal subscriptions from the date of expiration on our books. Present subscribers whose time may expire one, two, three or six months hence, can safely renew now, without fear of loss thereby.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
 Dec. 17, 18.—Northern Illinois, at Rockford, Ills.
 D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
 Dec. 16.—Huron & Tuscola Co's., at Sebawaing, Mich.
 J. G. Knudinger, Cor. Sec., Kilmanagh, Mich.
 Dec. 26, 27.—Michigan State, at Lansing, Mich.
 H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.
 1890.
 Jan. 22.—Vermont State, at Burlington, Vt.
 J. H. Larrabee, Sec., Larrabee's Point, Vt.
 May 2.—Susquehanna Co., at Hopbottom, Pa.
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM
OUR LETTER BOX

Benefits of Bee-Papers.

I am very much pleased with the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. I secured about 500 pounds of comb honey this year. Two swarms went off, and I now have 20 colonies in good condition for winter. My bee-keeping friends sold their honey at 12½ cents per pound, but I sold mine at 15 cents at my house. I have sold about 400 pounds, and have only 100 pounds left. I have three neighbors that have bees, and every time they have a little dab of honey to take off, they come to me. They said that they would not be stung for all the honey. I told them that if they would send for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, it would help them a great deal with their bees.

GEO. F. TIBBETTS.

Ocheltree, Kans., Nov. 30, 1889.

White Clover Crop.

Bees wintered nicely last winter. I had 30 colonies, spring count. They were inclined to swarm some, but I prevented them as best I could. I returned some, and increased my apiary to 40 colonies. We had a wonderful crop of white clover, but rain and cold nights in June cut the nectar short, or rather the clover season was larger than usual, but the surplus was gathered slowly. I obtained 270 pounds of good honey.

J. E. BOYLES.

Nelsonville, O.

Good Increase and Little Honey.

The season of 1889, with me, was good for increase, but poor for honey. I began with 52 colonies, and now have 93, and took 3,000 pounds of honey, about one-half comb, which is all sold except about 200 pounds. I received 12½ cents in cash for nearly all; for extracted I get 10 cents per pound. I consider that the swarming fever cost me at least 3,000 pounds of honey. The fall crop was little better than a failure here—it seemed to be too dry. I do not think that I ever saw 100 bees on goldenrod in my life. It is a very poor reliance for honey in this section. What is there against adopting clover as our national flower? I am just preparing to place a part of my bees in the cellar, where I have always had very good results. I usually winter a part in the cellar, and the rest on the summer stands. They had a nice flight last Monday. It had been a very pleasant fall up to last Tuesday, when we had a cold wave and some snow. The mercury is 2 degrees above zero this morning.

W. H. GRAVES.

Duncan, Ills., Dec. 2, 1889.

Cold and Wet Weather.

The first really cold wave for this winter is hovering over this locality, and the mercury is now 10 degrees below zero, while the ground is covered with about 4 inches of snow, and full one inch of ice on top of that, which gives us fine sleighing. On Thanksgiving day we had a heavy rain, which froze as fast as it fell, loading everything with ice, which has done a great amount of damage. I send a drawing of what accumulated on a small stalk of timothy hay, no larger than a knitting-needle.

The honey season here was a small affair for white honey, for the reason that it rained nearly all the time white clover was in bloom. Basswood was of no account. The bugs put in their appearance early in August, on every swamp elm in this locality, and from that time to Sept. 10, the bees put in their time in bringing in "bug-juice," and storing it in their hives, until many of them filled nearly every inch of space in the brood-nest, and it is there now, for them to live on, if they can, through the winter. What the result will be, I will tell next spring. I put my bees into the cellar on Nov. 15 and 16th, in fine condition, being the heaviest lot that I ever put away for the winter.

IRA BARBER.

De Kalb Junction, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1889.

[The average width of the ice on the stalk of timothy hay, was 1½ inches. The rain and mud this fall in the West, has been very disagreeable. We hope for colder weather here soon.—ED.]

Poor Honey Crop in Virginia.

I was awarded a diploma for the best display of apianian supplies, and the 1st premium on bee-hives, honey and beeswax, at the Agricultural Fair at Woodstock, Va. last month. The honey crop was very poor here this year, owing to wet, cool weather. The crop was only about half what it was last year. Nice comb honey in sections is worth 20 cents per pound.

JOSEPH E. SHAVER.

Friedens, Va., Nov. 21, 1889.

Results of the Season.

My report for 1889 is as follows: Number of colonies, spring count, 29—increased to 51. Number of pounds of extracted honey, 2,716; amount in one-pound sections, 1,700 pounds. I think that this does pretty well when we got a very poor fall flow of honey, as the average is about 150 pounds per colony. We had plenty of aster bloom, but from some cause, the bees got no honey from it. There is some goldenrod, but I have never seen the honey-bee at work on it. The greater part of my honey is already sold.

R. J. MATHEWS.

Riverton, Miss.

Books Given Away.

Please notice that magnificent list of Popular Books on the second page of our Premium-List Supplement. We offer any Book in that list, which you may select, as a Premium for getting one new subscriber, with \$1.00 to pay for the same. The Books are nicely bound in cloth, elegantly gilded, and contain from 300 to 500 pages each. The list comprises over 150 of the most popular Books of the day, and are published at \$1.00 each.

This is the most remarkable Premium ever offered for obtaining one subscriber. If you want it sent by mail you must send 10 cents extra for the postage. If sent by express from New York, it is entirely free. We will sell any number of them to you at 40 cents each by mail, postpaid.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Business Notices.

Read our Book Premium offer on the last page of this JOURNAL.

Money in Potatoes, by Mr. Joseph Greiner. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. For sale at this office.

Send us one NEW subscriber, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

Red Labels are nice for Pails which hold from 1 to 10 lbs. of honey. Price \$1.00 per hundred, with name and address printed. Sample free.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to advance that date another year.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write American Bee Journal on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

We have some full sets of the BEE JOURNAL for 1889, and new subscribers can have the full sets for 1889 and 1890 for \$1.80 until all are gone. Or, we will send the full sets for 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 for \$3.00.

Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is trifling. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1 50

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand Book, by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

We offer the Monthly Philadelphia Farm Journal, and either the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL or ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL from now until Dec. 31, 1890, for \$1.20. Or, we will give it free for one year to any one who will send us one new subscriber for either of our Journals with \$1.00 (the subscription price).

CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal	1 00...	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00....	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50....	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	1 50....	1 40
The Apiculturist.....	1 75....	1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	1 50....	1 40
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00....	1 80
Canadian Honey Producer.....	1 40....	1 30
The 8 above-named papers.....	5 65....	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	3 00....	2 75
Cook's Manual (1887 edition).....	2 25....	2 00
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.....	2 00....	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00....	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 60....	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00....	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25....	2 10
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00....	2 20
Western World Guide.....	1 50....	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success".....	1 50....	1 40
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 75....	1 50
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50....	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	2 00....	1 75
Toronto Globe (weekly).....	2 00....	1 70
History of National Society.....	1 50....	1 25
American Poultry Journal.....	2 25....	1 50

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.

Queens can be reared in the upper stories of hives used for extracted honey, where a queen-excluding honey-board is used, which are as good, if not superior, to Queens reared by any other process; and that, too, while the old Queen is doing duty below, just the same as though Queens were not being reared above. This is a fact, though it is not generally known.

If you desire to know how this can be done—how to have Queens fertilized in upper stories, while the old Queen is laying below—how you may safely introduce any Queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly—all about the different races of bees—all about shipping Queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.—all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact everything about the queen-business which you may want to know, send for "Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing," a book of 170 pages, which is nicely bound in cloth, and as interesting as any story. Price, \$1.00.

An edition in strong paper covers is issued for premiums. It will be mailed as a present to any one who will send us two new subscribers to either of our JOURNALS.

We want these numbers of the BEE JOURNAL, viz: December, 1875, January to June, 1876, and April 30, 1884. Also No. 18, of 1884; and Nos. 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 32, 42, 44, and 48, of 1885. If any one desires to sell them—please state price. Do not send any numbers until we order them, for we only want one copy of each.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.
50E26t 1mly.

A Special Club Rate.

A Magazine of the choice literary character which the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL sustains, will add many pleasures to any "family circle." Its beautiful illustrations and interesting reading-matter will make it heartily welcomed at every "fireside" in the land.

We desire that every one of our readers should secure its regular visits during the year 1890, and in order to induce them to do so, we will make this tempting offer:

We will Club the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL, and mail both periodicals during the whole year 1890 for \$1.50, if the order is received at this office before January 1, 1890.

Such a remarkably low club rate as the above, should induce every reader of the BEE JOURNAL to accept it without a moment's delay.

As a further inducement, we will mail the superb number for December, 1889, free to those who send their subscriptions early; that is, until all the December numbers now on hand are taken.

New subscribers to the above club will have the December numbers of both of the JOURNALS free—as long as the stock lasts. So the sooner they subscribe, the more they will get for their money.

A New Premium.

The National Purchasing Agency of this city issues a Membership Ticket good for the year 1890, for the sum of one dollar. This Ticket is not transferable, and entitles the holder to all discounts that the Agency can secure on goods that may be ordered, and they are in a position to obtain more or less discount on every order received.

By a special arrangement, we can offer a MEMBERSHIP Ticket for 1890 to any one sending us two new subscribers for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL or ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL, for one year, with \$2.00.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Demand is fair for comb at 13@15c. per lb. There is more dark honey than light. Extracted, 8@9c.
BEESWAX.—24@25c.
Nov. 11. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Receipts of comb are averaging about as they usually do with a fair crop. Prices rule at 13@14c. for choice to fancy 1-lbs., which comprise the bulk of the receipts, very little in sections averaging 1½@2 lbs., and sells at 10@12c.; dark, 8@10c. Extracted, 6@8c.
BEESWAX.—25c.
Nov. 8. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—Fancy white 1-lbs., 14c.; good, 13c.; dark 11c.; white 2-lbs., 13c. Extracted, white, 7c.; dark, 6c. Demand good.
Nov. 11. HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

DENVER.

HONEY.—1-lb. comb, 15@18c. Extracted, 7@8c.
BEESWAX.—20@25c.
Nov. 11. J. M. CLARK CO. CO., 1421 15th St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Choice white 1-lbs., 14@15c.; 2nd grade white 1-lbs., 13@14c.; old dark 1-lbs., 10c.; new, 10@11c. Extracted, white, in barrels and kegs, 7@8c.; in tins and pails, 8@9c.; dark, in barrels, 6@7c.; in kegs, 6@7c. Demand steady.
BEESWAX.—22@23c.
Nov. 11. A. V. BISHOP, 143 W. Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Extracted, white clover, basswood, orange blossom and California, 8c.; buckwheat, 6 cts.; common Southern, 6@7c. per gallon. Demand is good. Comb honey, fancy white 1-lbs., 16c.; 2-lbs., 14c. Fair 1-lbs., 14c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c. Buckwheat, 1-lbs., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c. Demand very good for fancy white 1-lbs. and buckwheat 1-lbs.
BEESWAX.—22c.
Oct. 2. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Demand for white clover 1-lbs. is improving, but price depends upon size and style of package, condition and appearance when received, ranging from 12@13c.; basswood, 11@11½c.; buckwheat, 8@10c. Extracted, 6½@7½c., depending upon style and size of package.
BEESWAX.—27@28c.
Nov. 9. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Demand fair. Western honey arriving freely, and prices declining. We quote: Fancy white 1-lbs., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c.; off grades and mixed 10@12c.; buckwheat 1-lbs., 10@11c.; 2-lbs., 9c. Extracted, white clover and basswood, 7½c.; orange blossom, 8½c.; California, 7½c.; buckwheat, 6 cts.; Southern, 7@7½c. per gallon.
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.
Nov. 6. 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—It is selling a little slow. Fancy white 1-lbs., 16@17c.; common, 15@16c. Extracted, 8@9c.
BEESWAX.—24c.
Nov. 27. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—A large amount of Comb on the market at 14@16c. for best white. Extracted at 5@6c.
BEESWAX.—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.
Nov. 22. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—Selling slowly, especially extracted, on account of mild weather. White 1-lbs., 13@14c.; dark 10@12c.; white 2-lbs., 12@13c.; dark, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 7@8c.; dark, 5@6c.
BEESWAX.—22c.
Nov. 22. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

Advertisements.

ANY ONE Wanting a Bee-Keeper to manage an Apiary, should write to C. D. Barber, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—My 2½ story Brick Residence, with barn and other out-buildings—5 acres attached (2½ acres in Apples, Peaches, Pears and Plums, and 2½ acres in truck garden and 500 grapes.) Also honey-house and shop, 15x30 feet, 2 stories, and 130 colonies of Italian and Hybrid Bees in Langstroth Hives. All within the suburbs of the city. Address,
J. FEW BROWN,
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Mention the American Bee Journal.

BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE!

EVERY Farmer and Bee-Keeper should have it. The

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MUCH ENLARGED!

Contains many more beautiful Illustrations and is up to date. It is both PRACTICAL and SCIENTIFIC.

Prices: By mail, \$1.50. To dealers, \$1.00. In 100 lots, by freight, 50 per cent. off.

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35A1f Agricultural College, Mich.

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FOR SALE—one Given Foundation Press as good as new, as I have no use for it. Delivered on the cars for \$12.00.

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NEW ONE-POUND HONEY PAIL.

THIS new size of our Tapering Honey Pails is of uniform design with the other sizes, having the top edge turned over, and has a bail or handle, making it very convenient to carry. It is well-made and, when filled with honey, makes a novel and attractive small package, that can be sold for 20 cents or less. Many consumers will buy it in order to give the children a handsome toy pail. Price, 75 cents per dozen, or \$5.00 per 100.

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WE make the best Bee-Hives, Shipping-Crates, Sections, &c., in the world, and sell them the cheapest. We are offering our choicest white 1-piece 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 Sections, in lots of 500, at \$3.50 per 1,000. Parties wanting more, should write for special prices. No. 2 Sections at \$2.00 per M. Catalogues free, but sent only when ordered. Address,

G. B. LEWIS & CO.,
WATERTOWN, WIS.

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Muth's Honey Extractor,

Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers,

SQUARE GLASS HONEY-JARS, etc.

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Cor. Freeman & Central Aves., CINCINNATI, O.

P. S.—Send 10c. for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers

Mention the American Bee Journal.

Patent Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation

High Side Walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and Retail. Circulars and Samples free

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

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1A1f SPROUT BROOK, Mont. Co., N. Y.

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A Year among the Bees,

BEING

A Talk about some of the Implements, Plans and Practices of a Bee-keeper of 25 years' Experience, who has for 8 years made the Production of Honey his Exclusive Business.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Price, 75 cents, by mail. This is a new work of about 114 pages, well-printed and nicely bound in cloth. Address,

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SCIENTIFIC QUEEN-REARING

AS PRACTICALLY APPLIED;

Being a Method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's Ways; by

G. M. DOOLITTLE,
Borodino, N. Y.

In this book the author details the results of his Experiments in Rearing Queen-Bees for the past four or five years, and is the first to present his discoveries to the World.

Bound in Cloth—176 pages—Price, \$1.00, postpaid; or, it will be Clubbed with the American Bee Journal one year, for \$1.75—with the Illustrated Home Journal, for \$1.75; or the two Journals and the Book for \$2.50.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,

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TAKE NOTICE!

BEFORE placing your Orders for SUPPLIES, write for prices on One-Piece Baseboard Sections Bee-Hives, Shipping-Crates, Frames, Foundation, Smokers, etc. Address,

25A26t

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NEW LONDON, Waupaca Co., WIS.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

SECTIONS! SECTIONS! SECTIONS!

WE are now offering our No. 1 V-Groove Sections in lots of 500, at \$3 per 1,000; No. 2 Sections at \$2 per 1,000. For prices on Foundation, Hives, Shipping-Crates, &c., &c., send for Price-List. Address,

J. STAUFFER & SONS,

(Successors to B. J. Miller & Co.)

31A1f

NAPPANEE, IND.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

GLASS PAIS

FOR HONEY.



THESE Pails are made of the best quality of clear flint glass, with a bail and a metal top and cover. When filled with honey, the attractive appearance of these pails cannot be equalled by any other style of package. They can be used for household purposes by consumers, after the honey is removed, or they can be returned to and re-filled by the apiarist.

Prices are as follows:

To hold 1 pound of honey, per dozen, \$1.60
" 2 pounds " " " 2.00
" 3 " " " " 2.50

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**BEE KEEPERS**

Should send for my circular. It describes the best Hives, the best Cases, the best Feeders and the best Methods. Address,

J. M. SHUCK,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

1A1y

Mention the American Bee Journal.

British Bee Journal

AND BEE-KEEPERS' ADVISER.

IS published every week, at 6s. 6d. per annum. It contains the very best practical information for the apiarist. It is edited by Thomas Wm. Cowan, F.G.S., F.R.M.S., etc., and published by John Huckle, King's Langley Herts, England.

BEE-KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE!

WE will allow a heavy discount on the Orders received this Fall and Winter. Estimates furnished, and correspondence solicited. New Price-List ready Dec. 1st.

40Estf

A. F. STAUFFER & CO.,

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THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

A 50-CENT MONTHLY that gives the cream of Apicultural Literature; points out errors and fallacious ideas; and it gives, each month, the views of leading bee-keepers upon some special topic. Three Samples Free.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

26Estf 613 Wood St., FLINT, MICHIGAN.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

THE DELAWARE FARM AND HOME

Is the only Agricultural paper published on the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula, that wonderful Fruit garden, the center of Peach and Berry production. It reaches the intelligent wealthy farmers and fruit-men. Advertising rates on application. Samples free. Agents wanted. Price, \$1.00 per year.

DELAWARE FARM AND HOME,

9M2t 49A4t

WILMINGTON, DEL.

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